

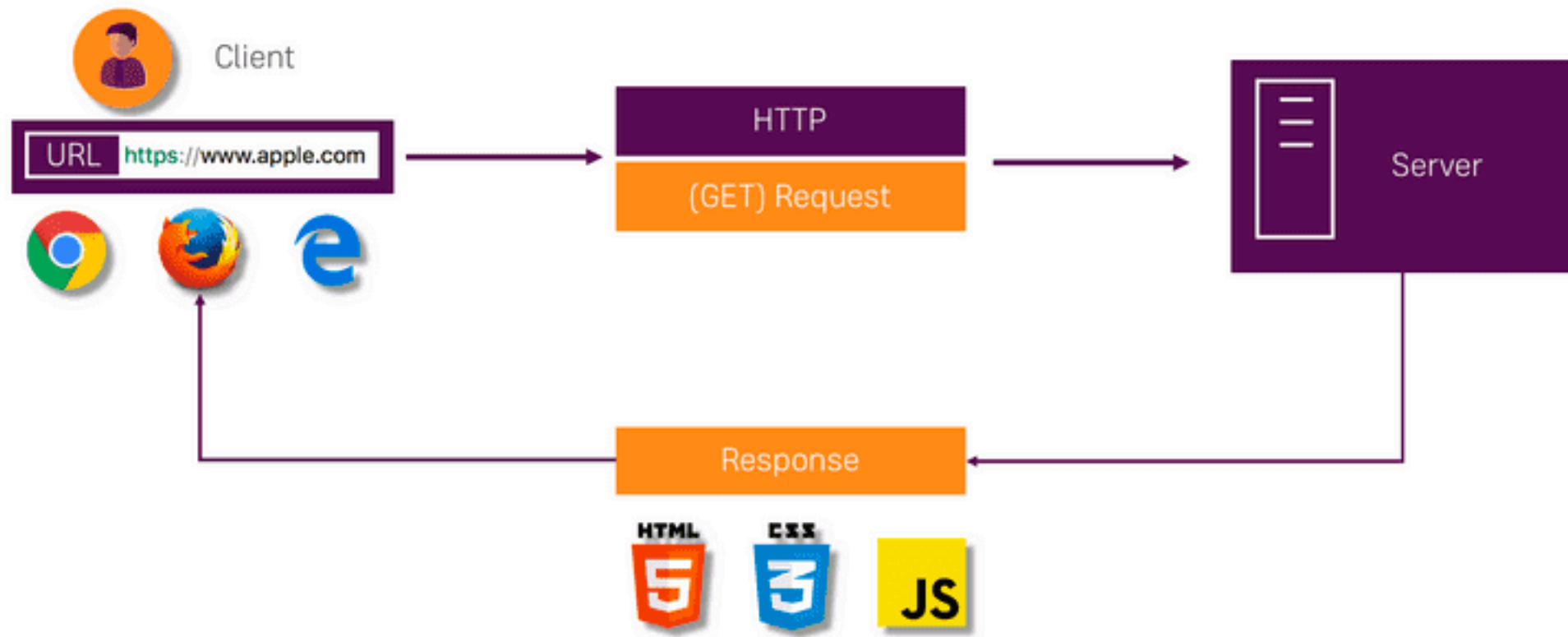
# Getting started with HTML and CSS

Margit Tennosaar

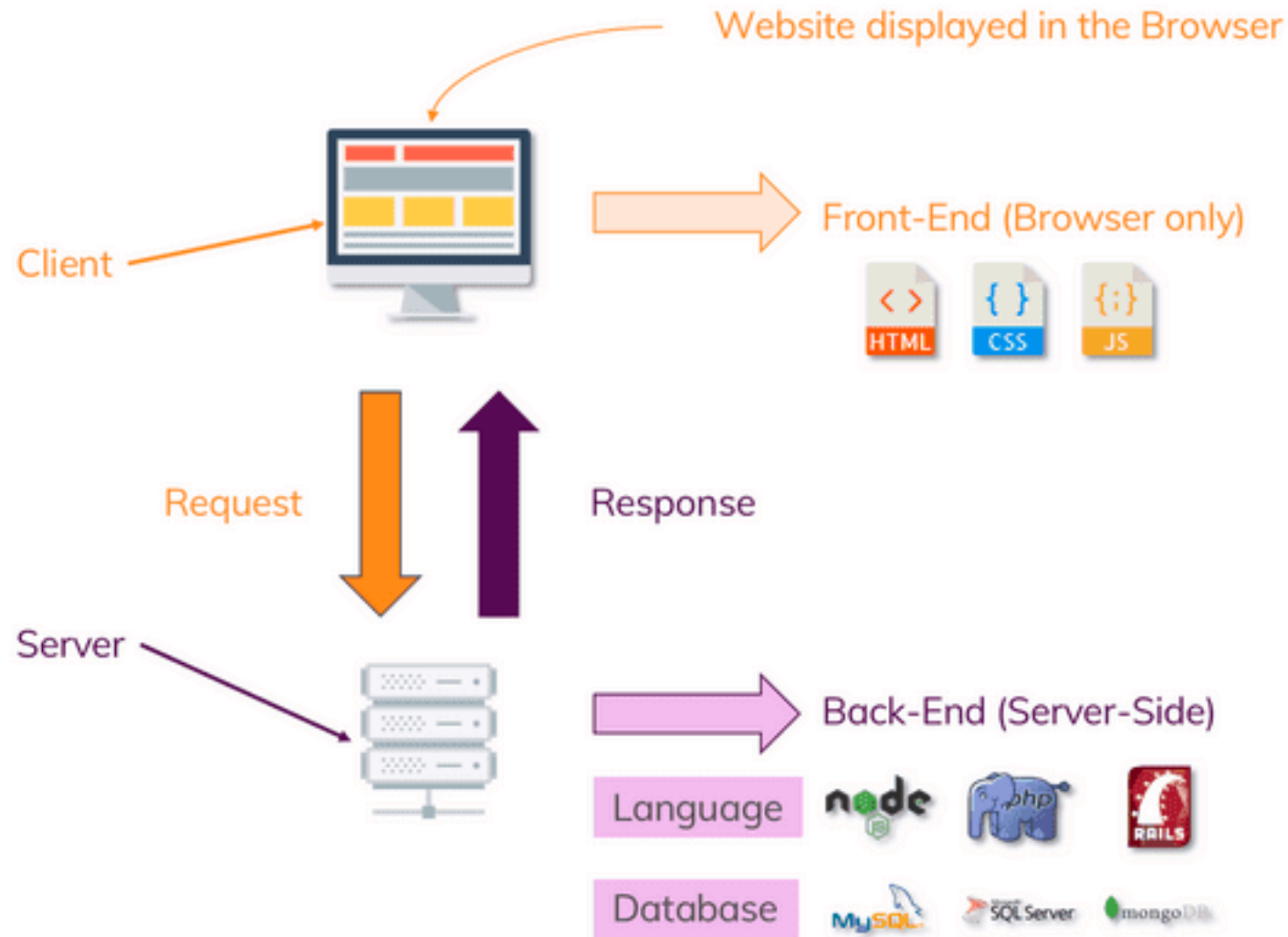
# In this session:

- How web works?
- HTML basic layout
- Including CSS
- HTML elements and attributes
- HTML comments
- HTML Typography
- HTML Quotations
- HTML inline and block elements

# How web works?



# Front-End and Back-End



# HTML

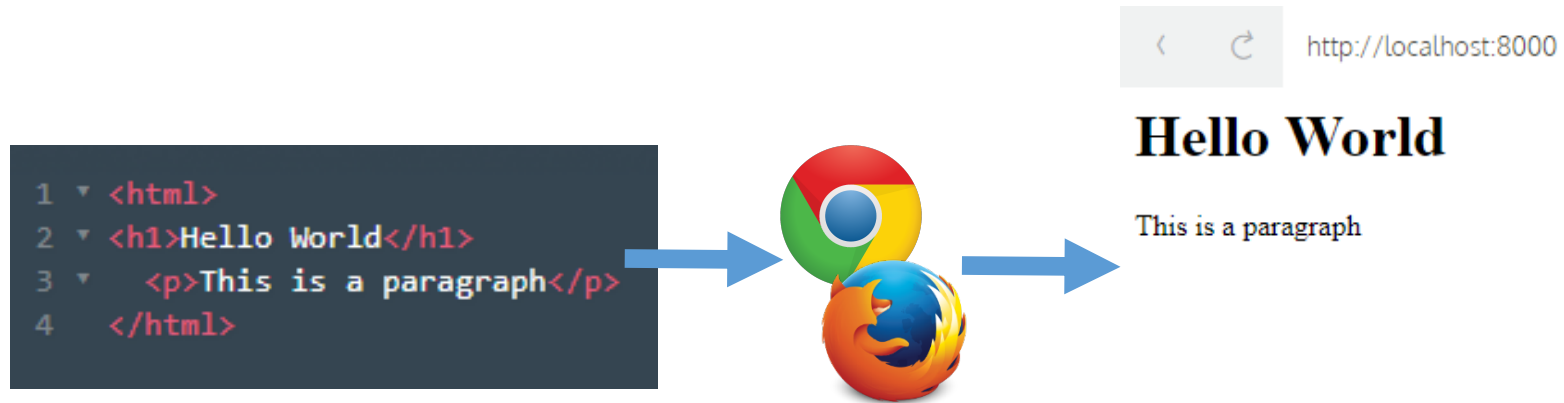
HyperText Markup Language



- **Markup language!** = computer language that defines the structure and presentation of raw text
- Markup surrounds raw text with information the computer can interpret, "marking it up" to be processed
- HTML elements are represented by **tags**
- HTML tags label pieces of content such as "heading", "paragraph", "table", and so on
- Browsers do not display the HTML tags, but use them to render the content of the page

# HTML

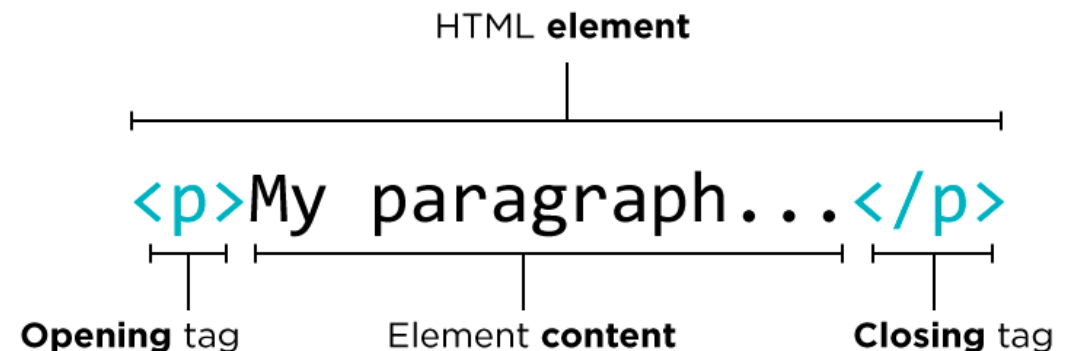
- Browser reads the HTML file and transforms it into an interactive document



# How it works?

Browser can interpret text that is wrapped in HTML elements. These can be nested inside one another, each containing information about the type and structure of information to be displayed in the browser

- HTML tags normally come in pairs like `<p>` and `</p>`.
- The first tag in a pair is the start tag, the second tag is the end tag
- Some html tags close themselves



- REACT20K
  - HTML and CSS
    - HTML
      - 1\_getting\_started
  - JS
  - UI design



# Learn by doing

index.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>My first webpage</title>
  </head>
  <body>

    <h1>This is a Heading</h1>
    <p>This is a paragraph.</p>

  </body>
</html>
```

# Learn by doing

- `<!DOCTYPE html>` declaration defines this document to be HTML5
- `<html>` element is the root element of an HTML page
- `<head>` element contains meta information about the document
- `<title>` element specifies a title for the document
- `<body>` element contains the visible page content
- `<h1>` element defines a large heading
- `<p>` element defines a paragraph

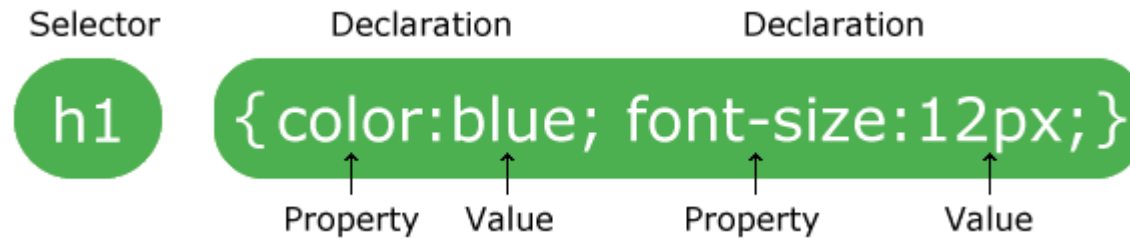
# What is CSS?

Cascading Style Sheets



- CSS describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media
- CSS **saves a lot of work**. It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once
- External stylesheets are stored in **CSS files**

# CSS Syntax and Selectors



Selectors:

- HTML elements
- IDs #
- Classes .

# Including CSS

1. External style sheet
2. Internal style sheet
3. Inline style

1

```
<head>  
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mystyle.css">  
</head>
```

2

```
<head>  
<style>  
body {background-color: linen;}  
h1 {color: maroon; margin-left: 40px;}  
</style>  
</head>
```

3

```
<h1 style="color:blue;margin-left:30px;">This is a heading</h1>
```

# CSS

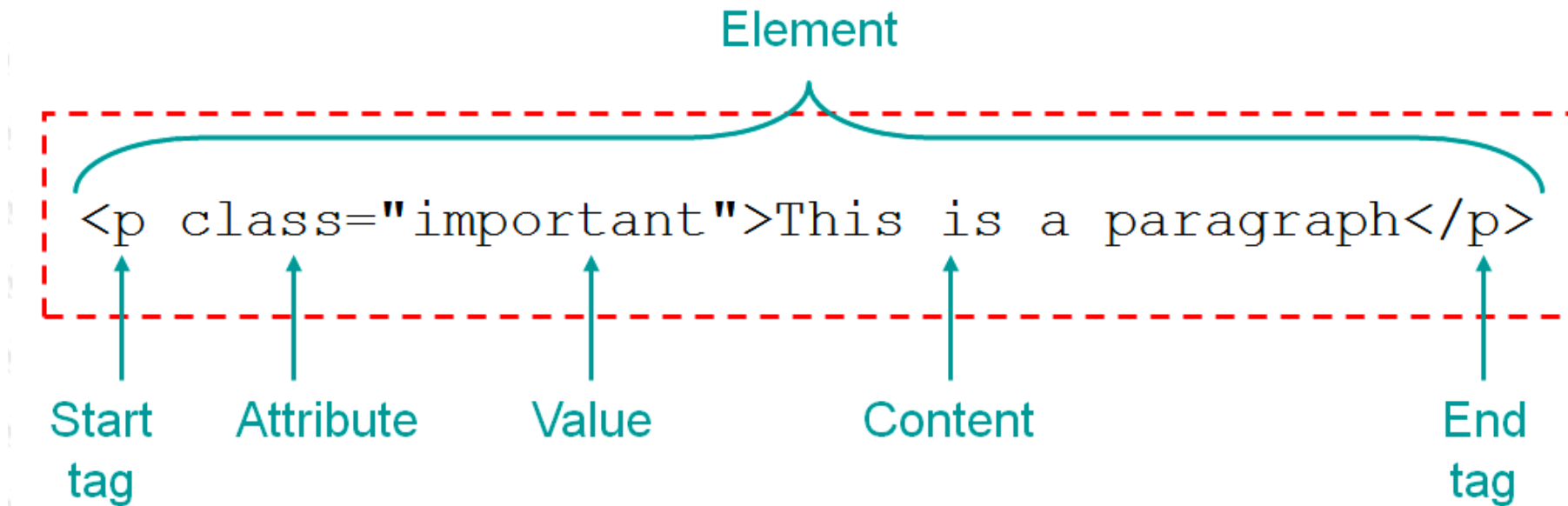
style.css

```
body {  
  background-color: lightblue;  
}  
  
#my_id {  
  color: white;  
  text-align: center;  
}  
  
.my_class {  
  font-family: verdana, sans-serif;  
  font-size: 20px;  
}
```

# HTML Attributes

Attributes provide **additional information** about an element

name="value"



# HTML comments

```
<!-- Write your comments here -->
```



# HTML typography

## Headings

`<h1>Heading 1</h1>`

should be used for main headings (only once on page)

`<h2>Heading 2</h2>`

then second level headings

`<h3>Heading 3</h3>`

following third level

`<h4>Heading 4</h4>`

and so on....

`<h5>Heading 5</h5>`

`<h6>Heading 6</h6>`

# HTML typography

Paragraphs and text formatting

`<p>`This is a paragraph.`</p>`

`<strong>` - Important text

`<em>` - Emphasized text

`<mark>` - Marked text

`<small>` - Small text

`<del>` - Deleted text

`<ins>` - Inserted text

`<sub>` - Subscript text

`<sup>` - Superscript text

`<pre>` - pre-formatted text

`<b>` - Bold text (don't use it, instead use CSS)

`<i>` - Italic text (don't use it, instead use CSS)

# HTML Quatations

`<abbr title="">` - Defines an abbreviation or acronym

`<address>` - Defines contact information for the author/owner of a document

`<bdo dir="rtl">` - Defines the text direction

`<blockquote>` - Defines a section that is quoted from another source

`<cite>` - Defines the title of a work

`<q>` - Defines a short inline quotation

# HTML breaks

`<br>` line break

`<hr>` horizontal rule

# HTML Block Elements

<address> <article> <aside> <blockquote> <canvas> <dd> <div> <dl>  
> <dt> <fieldset> <figcaption> <figure> <footer> <form> <h1> -  
<h6> <header> <hr> <li> <main> <nav> <noscript> <ol> <p> <pre>  
<section> <table> <tfoot> <ul> <video>

# HTML Inline Elements

<a> <abbr> <acronym> <b> <bdo> <big> <br> <button> <cite> <code> <dfn> <em> <i> <img> <input> <kbd> <label> <map> <object> <output> <q> <samp> <script> <select> <small> <span> <strong> <sub> <sup> <textarea> <time> <tt> <var>

# But what if I want to use something else...

`<div>` - Defines a section in a document (block-level)

`<span>` - Defines a section in a document (inline)

# Manuals

To use manuals, learn language first!

- <https://www.w3schools.com/tags/default.asp>
- <https://devdocs.io/>
- <https://zealdocs.org/>